

# LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XX.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

NUMBER 55.

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT  
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$6 00  
SIX MONTHS.....3 50  
ONE MONTH.....60

### Notice to Mail Subscribers.

Subscribers are supplied with a notice of the date their subscription will expire ten days in advance of the time; and again with a second notice on the day the last copy paid for is sent. This will enable all persons to keep the run of their accounts, and to renew in time not to miss an issue of the paper.

In a speech at Hamilton, Ohio, Mr. Jas. A. McMasters, editor of the Freeman's Journal, of New York, made the following statement:

It say, then, I charged it in print, and I here charge it by word of mouth, and am ready to substantiate it by intercepted communication from the Southern Confederacy to the world, that Mr. Lincoln, when he was here, was accompanied with the fact one month before he came, that Alexander H. Stephens was about to visit Washington with power to treat for peace. They had then information by intercepting messages, in the telegraph wires, that it was addressed to him for receiving it. It is, or was, in the State Department, unless mutilated or destroyed, but the communication was sent. And therefore I am free to say more than ever, that when he came, he was told that Stephens was reported to have turned back, and not admitted to an audience with the President of the Association. He was received by Washington, the last day of his term, and was only arranging the terms with Jeff Davis on which, on the highest patriotic and American grounds, he was to come to Washington, and make his peace with the South, and with the North with astonishment. His plan was this: That they had come to the lowest point; that now never may they meet make friends with the North—make up their quarrel—make up their differences—make up, for France was at their door, claiming a close alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Stephens, we know, was a gallant, truly patriotic and Union man, and a true American, and worthy of the name freedom, as drawn to the best of life on this continent. His plan was: We can not die and leave our names to posterity as the destroyers of this Union. We must smother our passions, we must put down our prejudices, we must forget our wrongs, and make up this quarrel, for this American Union must be preserved. And with this high, patriotic idea, overwhelming Jeff Davis with a clutch of power, who would have stung him if he reproached him, he came with power to treat at Washington for the cessation of war, on the ground of a reasonable, sincere and firm purpose to reconstruct the Union.

We have published the correspondence between Fernando Wood and the President. We are slow to believe that Wood could have been mistaken. He is a man of great sagacity, and as little liable to be deceived as any man in the United States. He would be slow to risk the chance of its being exposed that he was imposed upon. The President assumed that he was mistaken, and treated his suggestion accordingly. It was an unnatural point, it might be thus passed over; but this was to restore the Union, and any chance to reach that end and stop the effusion of blood and treasure should have been seized upon, and never let pass until it was sifted to the bottom.

This statement of McMasters is still more important. It does not require any proof to satisfy men of sense that Stephens started to Washington for no subordinate purpose. It is well known that he was a Union man up to the last, and yielded, not his judgment, but his resistance to secession to the will of his State. He has, no doubt, the same estimate of the Union he ever had, and don't want his name connected with the final dissolution of the Union. We infer this from his convictions fearlessly uttered in the midst of the storm of secession and up to the last moment when he was voted down. Casuists may easily estimate the guilt of acquiescing in what he could not prevent, and making the best of a wrong position. He, no doubt, hoped to accomplish after the conflict what he could not prevent. All history shows that the men who resist a revolution are often sacrificed without any profit to them or to their country. There are, doubtless, thousands in the South who will not speak out now for the Union who believe in their hearts that the rebellion is suicidal, and hope for a Union of the States as the best possible result. If Stephens had been listened to the difficulty, military dominion in the South, might have got out of the way, and freedom of thought, speech and action secured.

We might be willing for a vote of the soldiers to decide this question, as we might for a vote of the working men, the lawyers, the doctors or merchants, or any other trade or profession, but would it be right? Does not the very idea of popular suffrage include all classes of people? and would it not be right to have a decision involving the lives and fortunes of all to one particular class, however worthy? The Tribune italicizes the proposition as something that will decide the question. Would it not suit its purpose better to leave it to the contractors or editors of the Tribune? That would give an assurance of victory where the vote of our soldiers might insure defeat. It is a fixed truth that every class which is protected by the Government has not the right, and does not exercise it, of voting, whether in or out of the army, without fear or favor, our boasted Republic is a farce. We would not notice what the Tribune says, but that is, in a little clearer terms, a proposition indicated by all the Republican papers, that the military shall settle all questions of Government hereafter, and like a Praetorian guard, sell out the offices to the highest bidder. We honor the soldiers, but we, as they would, scorn the imputation that all that is worthy is with them, or that any one class, or profession, ought to have the government of this country. It was seven years ago.

The New York Tribune, in reply to an article in the Herald speaking of the conservatism of the army, says:

Now we propose that the people of New York and of other States shall accept and abide by the maxim that a majority of those soldiers as to what is true conservatism in this crisis of our great contest.

We might be willing for a vote of the soldiers to decide this question, as we might for a vote of the working men, the lawyers, the doctors or merchants, or any other trade or profession, but would it be right?

Does not the very idea of popular suffrage include all classes of people? and would it not be right to have a decision involving the lives and fortunes of all to one particular class, however worthy?

The Tribune italicizes the proposition as something that will decide the question.

Would it not suit its purpose better to leave it to the contractors or editors of the Tribune? That would give an assurance of victory where the vote of our soldiers might insure defeat. It is a fixed truth that every class which is protected by the Government has not the right, and does not exercise it, of voting, whether in or out of the army, without fear or favor, our boasted Republic is a farce.

We would not notice what the Tribune says, but that is, in a little clearer terms, a proposition indicated by all the Republican papers, that the military shall settle all questions of Government hereafter, and like a Praetorian guard, sell out the offices to the highest bidder. We honor the soldiers, but we, as they would, scorn the imputation that all that is worthy is with them, or that any one class, or profession, ought to have the government of this country. It was seven years ago.

The instructions to Stephens, published, referred to subordinate matters; but they were not the purpose of his mission. Nobody believes they were. The President and his Cabinet do not believe it. They must be satisfied that he had other objects in view.

Now, the people of this country don't want to spend money or blood unless they are needed; and there is a probability that they are not needed, if there is anything in the statements of Wood or McMasters.

It seems that our coppery friends of the pigtail persuasion, in Japan, have grown envious of the manner in which the white people amicably cut their throats, and very recently have varied the monotony of their ports by firing on an American vessel, the Pembroke, while on her way from the euphoniously-named Nangasaki to Kamagawa. As a consequence, the gunboat Wyoming, which is on those seas, to regulate the descendants of the solar and planetary system, retaliated, sinking two of their war steamers, silencing a fort, &c. This was prompt, judicious and effective. It is hardly probable that we will soon receive a like salutation from our friends after such a return in kind. We don't, however, feel a thrill of pride at the achievement. We are rather mortified at the necessity which required the punishment of so feeble an enemy at a time when we endure insults from powerful ones. The contrast is not a pleasant one to contemplate. The Japanese have, we might say, rather a hard time with western civilization. They first come and blow open their sealed ports in spite of their unwillingness, clap a pistol to their heads, and offer the alternative, "trade or die." The same argument figures in all controversies between them, and when they get into a domestic trouble we furnish each side, in course, the means of destroying each other, as is done for China. It is no wonder they call us all barbarians. Perhaps we are.

"Some tell us that it will cost a vast deal of money to preserve our nationality. Then we write to who should be considered fit to mean and sordid. What would you think of a fellow who should remind you in your sickness that it would be very expensive to save you life? And is the man the most skilful operator of all, and more highly regarded than the life of an individual?"

"All that a man has he will give for his life." All that all men have they should give for their country's life.—*Long Journal.*

Well, cura used to be a pretty good Government—worth saving, we thought. But other parishes have been trying to persuade us and other common people that it wouldn't do. It was a house divided against itself, that wouldn't stand. There was an irrepressible conflict in it which would lead to what we now see. Then, again, others have tried to convince us that our Government wouldn't do; that the Pope was here, with his minions, to gobble up our liberties before we tried it; and these foreigners. If allowed the rights this Government granted to them, would tear them to pieces.

So imminent was this danger, that patriots had to band together, swear oaths, and go by signs, grips, and passwords, to save them from these terrible enemies—the Pope and his allies—these foreigners. We were told, too, that we (here in the South) were denied a good Constitutional right—denied it flatly and contemptuously by the majority that had the power. Pretty sort of a Government we had and have now, divided against itself, containing an irrepressible conflict, exposed to the Pope and foreigners, who were liable to destroy it at any time. Plain and GREAT Constitutional rights disregarded. Under all this teaching by the only royal party, it is not to be wondered that at many should conclude that this Government is no great thing after all.

Some are for fighting out of the irrepressible conflict now—getting rid of that; but then, after we have given all for the country, they will still be the Pope and foreigners, that will gobble up our liberties, bought at such a price; and there will still remain that great Constitutional right—denied it flatly and contemptuously by the majority that had the power. That will be the French way of acting in contrast to the duplicity of the English. What we have to apprehend is that France, at least, will cease to be neutral and will actively interfere in favor of the rebellion. Such a course would be the most dangerous. Punishment may be delayed, but it comes in the end.

As a therefore, do my courageous compatriots, who are over their own signatures—until September 25, here; that at New York city—aid any and all may rest assured that their communications will be considered strictly confidential.

Yours, respectfully, H. S. OLCOTT,  
Special Commissioner of the War Dep't.

MIXED POLITICS WITH RELIGION.—We learned of Friday the letter of Mr. John B. Lester, of this city, to the editor of the Boston Daily Spy, in which he attacks the Universalists, in which was exhibited some of the evil consequences of Christian ministers meddling with politics. The consequences to the country were clearly dwelt upon by Mr. Lester. It is right to add, however, that Col. McNeil, who is said to be the author of this letter, has written a pamphlet entitled *What is Religion?* in which he says that the Pope is the Devil, and that the Pope and foreigners are the Devil.

The New York Herald is responsible for the last anecdote of Mr. Lincoln. It seems that the new Presidency is the prime discussion now at Washington among the officials; and all other aspects except Mr. Chase having dropped out of the field, and he being very active as Secretary of the Treasury, the President accounts for it. The Herald says:

We are informed that in a recent family White House conversation, which incidentally touched on Mr. Chase as a Presidential candidate, "How do you do?" was directly asked of him, to which he replied, "I would not for the world displease the Secretary of the Treasury." The Secretary of the Treasury, it is evident, is the man who is to be the next President.

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette is alarmed. A great conspiracy is discovered between the Copperheads of Ohio, and this and that State to carry the elections in Ohio. There is no doubt about it. This lie is got up for the same purpose that a similar lie was got up in this State. A great rebel design to control the elections here was mentioned by the editor of the *Citizen*, who is a good man, and as little liable to be deceived as any man in the United States. He would be slow to risk the chance of its being exposed that he was imposed upon. The President assumed that he was mistaken, and treated his suggestion accordingly. It was an unnatural point, it might be thus passed over; but this was to restore the Union, and any chance to reach that end and stop the effusion of blood and treasure should have been seized upon, and never let pass until it was sifted to the bottom.

This statement of McMasters is still more important. It does not require any proof to satisfy men of sense that Stephens started to Washington for no subordinate purpose. It is well known that he was a Union man up to the last, and yielded, not his judgment, but his resistance to secession to the will of his State. He has, no doubt, the same estimate of the Union he ever had, and don't want his name connected with the final dissolution of the Union. We infer this from his convictions fearlessly uttered in the midst of the storm of secession and up to the last moment when he was voted down. Casuists may easily estimate the guilt of acquiescing in what he could not prevent, and making the best of a wrong position. He, no doubt, hoped to accomplish after the conflict what he could not prevent. All history shows that the men who resist a revolution are often sacrificed without any profit to them or to their country. There are, doubtless, thousands in the South who will not speak out now for the Union who believe in their hearts that the rebellion is suicidal, and hope for a Union of the States as the best possible result. If Stephens had been listened to the difficulty, military dominion in the South, might have got out of the way, and freedom of thought, speech and action secured.

We might be willing for a vote of the soldiers to decide this question, as we might for a vote of the working men, the lawyers, the doctors or merchants, or any other trade or profession, but would it be right?

Does not the very idea of popular suffrage include all classes of people? and would it not be right to have a decision involving the lives and fortunes of all to one particular class, however worthy?

The Tribune italicizes the proposition as something that will decide the question.

Would it not suit its purpose better to leave it to the contractors or editors of the Tribune? That would give an assurance of victory where the vote of our soldiers might insure defeat. It is a fixed truth that every class which is protected by the Government has not the right, and does not exercise it, of voting, whether in or out of the army, without fear or favor, our boasted Republic is a farce.

We would not notice what the Tribune says, but that is, in a little clearer terms, a proposition indicated by all the Republican papers, that the military shall settle all questions of Government hereafter, and like a Praetorian guard, sell out the offices to the highest bidder. We honor the soldiers, but we, as they would, scorn the imputation that all that is worthy is with them, or that any one class, or profession, ought to have the government of this country. It was seven years ago.

The New York Tribune, in reply to an article in the Herald speaking of the conservatism of the army, says:

Now we propose that the people of New York and of other States shall accept and abide by the maxim that a majority of those soldiers as to what is true conservatism in this crisis of our great contest.

We might be willing for a vote of the soldiers to decide this question, as we might for a vote of the working men, the lawyers, the doctors or merchants, or any other trade or profession, but would it be right?

Does not the very idea of popular suffrage include all classes of people? and would it not be right to have a decision involving the lives and fortunes of all to one particular class, however worthy?

The Tribune italicizes the proposition as something that will decide the question.

Would it not suit its purpose better to leave it to the contractors or editors of the Tribune? That would give an assurance of victory where the vote of our soldiers might insure defeat. It is a fixed truth that every class which is protected by the Government has not the right, and does not exercise it, of voting, whether in or out of the army, without fear or favor, our boasted Republic is a farce.

We would not notice what the Tribune says, but that is, in a little clearer terms, a proposition indicated by all the Republican papers, that the military shall settle all questions of Government hereafter, and like a Praetorian guard, sell out the offices to the highest bidder. We honor the soldiers, but we, as they would, scorn the imputation that all that is worthy is with them, or that any one class, or profession, ought to have the government of this country. It was seven years ago.

The instructions to Stephens, published, referred to subordinate matters; but they were not the purpose of his mission. Nobody believes they were. The President and his Cabinet do not believe it. They must be satisfied that he had other objects in view.

Now, the people of this country don't want to spend money or blood unless they are needed; and there is a probability that they are not needed, if there is anything in the statements of Wood or McMasters.

It seems that our coppery friends of the pigtail persuasion, in Japan, have grown envious of the manner in which the white people amicably cut their throats, and very recently have varied the monotony of their ports by firing on an American vessel, the Pembroke, while on her way from the euphoniously-named Nangasaki to Kamagawa. As a consequence, the gunboat Wyoming, which is on those seas, to regulate the descendants of the solar and planetary system, retaliated, sinking two of their war steamers, silencing a fort, &c. This was prompt, judicious and effective. It is hardly probable that we will soon receive a like salutation from our friends after such a return in kind. We don't, however, feel a thrill of pride at the achievement. We are rather mortified at the necessity which required the punishment of so feeble an enemy at a time when we endure insults from powerful ones. The contrast is not a pleasant one to contemplate. The Japanese have, we might say, rather a hard time with western civilization. They first come and blow open their sealed ports in spite of their unwillingness, clap a pistol to their heads, and offer the alternative, "trade or die."

The same argument figures in all controversies between them, and when they get into a domestic trouble we furnish each side, in course, the means of destroying each other, as is done for China. It is no wonder they call us all barbarians. Perhaps we are.

"Some tell us that it will cost a vast deal of money to preserve our nationality. Then we write to who should be considered fit to mean and sordid. What would you think of a fellow who should remind you in your sickness that it would be very expensive to save you life? And is the man the most skilful operator of all, and more highly regarded than the life of an individual?"

"All that a man has he will give for his life." All that all men have they should give for their country's life.—*Long Journal.*

Well, cura used to be a pretty good Government—worth saving, we thought. But other parishes have been trying to persuade us and other common people that it wouldn't do. It was a house divided against itself, that wouldn't stand. There was an irrepressible conflict in it which would lead to what we now see. Then, again, others have tried to convince us that our Government wouldn't do; that the Pope was here, with his minions, to gobble up our liberties before we tried it; and these foreigners. If allowed the rights this Government granted to them, would tear them to pieces.

So imminent was this danger, that patriots had to band together, swear oaths, and go by signs, grips, and passwords, to save them from these terrible enemies—the Pope and his allies—these foreigners. We were told, too, that we (here in the South) were denied a good Constitutional right—denied it flatly and contemptuously by the majority that had the power. Pretty sort of a Government we had and have now, divided against itself, containing an irrepressible conflict, exposed to the Pope and foreigners, who were liable to destroy it at any time. Plain and GREAT Constitutional rights disregarded. Under all this teaching by the only royal party, it is not to be wondered that at many should conclude that this Government is no great thing after all.

We do not share in the apprehensions of these new vessels. Swift cruises like the Florida and Alabama do more damage, in all probability, than their ironclads will. It is to be presumed that they will be built not to plunder commerce, but to engage in equal contest with our own navy. In this case we are willing to see a fair stand-up fight, confiding in the skill of our officers, the bravery of American seamen and the strength of our ships, as against Confederate Captains, British seamen and British ships. And there is great want not only of honest men to denounce the evils, but of men who take this serious way of bringing individuals to justice and those who are frank and openly make their charges and warrant the execution of the condemned. Let them try, if they will, to raise the blockade. If they should succeed, we suppose they will be held in close confinement.

We do not share in the apprehensions of these new vessels. Swift cruises like the Florida and Alabama do more damage, in all probability, than their ironclads will. It is to be presumed that they will be built not to plunder commerce, but to engage in equal contest with our own navy. In this case we are willing to see a fair stand-up fight, confiding in the skill of our officers, the bravery of American seamen and the strength of our ships, as against Confederate Captains, British seamen and British ships. And there is great want not only of honest men to denounce the evils, but of men who take this serious way of bringing individuals to justice and those who are frank and openly make their charges and warrant the execution of the condemned. Let them try, if they will, to raise the blockade. If they should succeed, we suppose they will be held in close confinement.

We do not share in the apprehensions of these new vessels. Swift cruises like the Florida and Alabama do more damage, in all probability, than their ironclads will. It is to be presumed that they will be built not to plunder commerce, but to engage in equal contest with our own navy. In this case we are willing to see a fair stand-up fight, confiding in the skill of our officers, the bravery of American seamen and the strength of our ships, as against Confederate Captains, British seamen and British ships. And there is great want not only of honest men to denounce the evils, but of men who take this serious way of bringing individuals to justice and those who are frank and openly make their charges and warrant the execution of the condemned. Let them try, if they will, to raise the blockade. If they should succeed, we suppose they will be held in close confinement.

We do not share in the apprehensions of these new vessels. Swift cruises like the Florida and Alabama do more damage, in all probability, than their ironclads will. It is to be presumed that they will be built not to plunder commerce, but to engage in equal contest with our own navy. In this case we are willing to see a fair stand-up fight, confiding in the skill of our officers, the bravery of American seamen and the strength of our ships, as against Confederate Captains, British seamen and British ships. And there is great want not only of honest men to denounce the evils, but of men who take this serious way of bringing individuals to justice and those who are frank and openly make their charges and warrant the execution of the condemned. Let them try, if they will, to raise the blockade. If they should succeed, we suppose they will be held in close confinement.

We do not share in the apprehensions of these new vessels. Swift cruises like the Florida and Alabama do more damage, in all probability, than their ironclads will. It is to be presumed that they will be built not to plunder commerce, but to engage in equal contest with our own navy. In this case we are willing to see a fair stand-up fight, confiding in the skill of our officers, the bravery of American seamen and the strength of our ships, as against Confederate Captains, British seamen and British ships. And there is great want not only of honest men to denounce the evils, but of men who take this serious way of bringing individuals to justice and those who are frank and openly make their charges and warrant the execution of the condemned. Let them try

# Daily Democrat

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.  
OFFICE—  
South side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1863.

## CITY NEWS.

### JOB PRINTING.

The JOB DEPARTMENT in the Democratic Office is now ready for all kinds of printing. Bills, Circulars, Cards, Posters, &c., printed at the shortest possible notice, and at prices to suit the times.

Good Second Hand Printing Material for Sale.

The proprietors of the Democrat having become the purchasers of the Louisville Courier & Advertiser, have a large amount of printing material in *duplicate*, which they will sell at a bargain; one Hoe's single cylinder power press—bed 34x52, in good running order; two small sized job presses—Well's Jobber-plate 14x18, and a Hoe card press—both steam arrangement or otherwise.

A large number of fonts of job and card type; a number of fonts of wood type—good poster letters—several sizes.

Also, chases of various sizes, suitable for newspaper or book forms.

Bargains will be given. Terms cash.

WANTED.—A steady negro man, for the balance of the year. Apply at Democrat office.

1863 Same time since a man by the name of Chauncy Stewart was presented before Judge Johnson on a charge of felony, and required to give bail in sum of \$1,000 to answer at the Circuit Court. A man by the name of Thomas Pardon presented himself as bail, and being sworn stated on oath that he owned a farm and other property in Mercer county worth the amount of security required. Since that time information was received that the statements made by Pardon on oath were false, and Judge Johnson issued an order for his arrest on the charge of perjury. The warrant was placed in the hands of officer Sweeney, who started after Pardon. He succeeded in arresting him in Mercer county, near the line between that county and Scott a few days since. He came as far as Harrodsburg with his prisoner, and going to the jail requested the jailer to keep him until morning, which he refused to do. He then applied to the judge of the county court, who refused to remand the party to jail. Officer Sweeney then went to a hotel, procured a room, and putting his prisoner into it placed himself as guard over him. During the night officer Sweeney, who had been without sleep for three nights, and being fatigued with traveling, fell asleep, and when he awoke the bird had flown. Had the jailer done his duty and placed the prisoner, who was arrested on a State warrant, in the jail he would now be in the hands of the authorities to answer the charges against him instead of being at large. His escape was no fault of officer Sweeney, who, as all know, is very faithful in the discharge of his duties, out rests upon the judge and jailer of Mercer county.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION.—Colonel M. Mundy, T. Gibson, Major Philip Speel, John Tompkins, William Terry.

Treasurer.—C. N. Warren, First Ward—Hugh Irvin, W. L. Murphy, G. F. Barth.

Second Ward—J. W. Osborne, A. Strader, John Vaughan.

Third Ward—O. H. Finch, R. J. Elliott, Phil. Winkler.

Fourth Ward—J. S. Sned, J. M. Monahan, Wm. Terry.

Fifth Ward—U. B. Evans, J. B. Walker, D. F. House.

Sixth Ward—W. H. Granger, Wm. Kendrick, J. Malona, sr.

Seventh Ward—J. G. Baxter, And'w Graham, T. J. Grinn.

Eighth Ward—Samuel Browning, Daniel Spaulding, Wm Drysdale.

Ninth Ward—John Graham, Paul Villier, L. Ruth.

Tenth Ward—M. J. Love, J. W. Story, John Shad.

Eleventh Ward—J. G. Orrell, H. Woolford, Phil. Krueher.

CITY COUNCIL.—The City Council was in session last night. The First and Second street railroad company gave bonds that the road would be finished in one year from the time that the contract was awarded, in accordance with the ordinance. The Mayor sent in a message, stating that John Williams and Thomas McIlvogue had been dismissed from the police service. James Sayers sent in his resignation as policeman, which was accepted. Mr. Salling was appointed supernumerary watchman. The Council, without transacting any other business, adjourned to meet again on Thursday night, October 1st.

NEW LACE STORE—NEW FIRM.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising column this morning that Messrs. Thornton & Rogers have opened a new lace store on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. These gentlemen are thoroughly experienced in this line of trade and their stock is new, ample and complete. Read their advertisement and look on them at their new establishment, No. 322 Jefferson street.

1863 We would call the attention of the public to the card of C. L. S. Mathews, who has opened a forwarding and commission house in this city. Mr. Mathews, who is favorably well known in our community, hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit an equal share of the public patronage. Give him a call. See card in another column.

WOOD'S THEATER.—Miss Macarthy and Mr. Vincent had a good house again last night, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. To-night the charming actress, Miss Marion Macarthy, takes a benefit, when the "Irishman's Heart" and "Object of Interest" will be performed. Miss Macarthy appears in both pieces.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—This popular place was again filled last night to witness the performances of Miss Charlotte Thompson, the great artiste of the modern stage. To-night is set apart for the benefit of Miss Thompson, when she will appear as Esther the Jewess in the play of that name.

At the Fair Grounds yesterday Mr. H. T. Ford, of this county, exhibited a fine specimen of growing tobacco—the Burley Leaf. The tobacco was of late growth and would hardly ripen, but it proves conclusively that the soil of our county is capable of raising fine tobacco.

The very best refreshments, liquors and confectionaries to be had at the Fair Grounds are sold by Besonan, Haupt & Co. The gentlemen composing this firm are well known in this community, and deserve a liberal share of patronage. Give them a call.

The citizens residing near the corner of Hancock and Washington streets will be under obligations to the pump "Inspector general," if he will show cause why the pump at the aforesaid corner ought not to be repaired.

The Government sale of horses at Oakland, which was commenced yesterday, was postponed on account of the rain, and will be continued until Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Meare, Grover & Baker have taken the first premium at the State Fair for their sewing machines.

### State Fair—Third Day.

The weather yesterday was very unpropitious for the State Fair. It commenced raining in the morning and continued with but little intermission during the day. Owing to this fact the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been; yet there could not have been less than five thousand persons present, all of whom highly enjoyed themselves. The immense amphitheater is so arranged that, even with a beating rain, all could keep dry. By the exertions of the managers the grounds are kept in perfect order. The Fair yesterday was decidedly the best of the week. The entries for the different premiums offered were large and the competition was very lively. In some rings there were over a dozen entries and so close was the competition that the judges were hardly able to place the ribbons. The noble animals were the finest we have ever seen, and we heard some good judges remark that they were equal, if not superior, to those exhibited at any previous Fair.

The directors of the State Fair have used every effort in their power to make this one of the finest and largest exhibitions ever held on the grounds, and when we take everything into consideration, we think they have not been disappointed.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded yesterday:

**HORSES.**  
Stallion, four years old and upward, \$20—nine entries.—J. B. Parks, Jefferson, premium; E. Dooley, Jefferson, certificate.

Stallion, three years old and under four, \$20—six entries.—L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, premium and certificate.

Stallion, two years old and under three, \$15—five entries.—E. Dorsey, premium; L. L. Dorsay, certificate.

Stallion, one year old and under two, \$10—four entries.—E. Dorsey, premium; J. W. Hardin, certificate.

Stallion, under one year old, \$10—four entries.—Wm. Wilson, premium; E. Dorsey, certificate.

Mare, four years old and under, \$10—four entries.—C. Richards, Jefferson, premium; Lewis Gray, Clacko, certificate.

Mare, three years old and under four, \$8—eight entries.—J. B. Parks, Jefferson, premium; E. Dooley, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$6—four entries.—J. B. Parks, Jefferson, premium; E. Dooley, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, one year old and under two, \$4—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$2—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$2—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under two, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under one, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under four, \$1—two entries.—W. F. Vissman, premium; L. L. Dorsay, Jefferson, certificate.

Mare, two years old and under three, \$1—two

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Louisville Theater.

Cover of Fourth and Green streets.

**GEO. F. FULLER**, Proprietor and Manager, **B. MACAULEY**, Stage Manager; **J. CAREY**, Treasurer. **PRIVATE BOXES \$5 and \$8.** Dress Circle and Parquette \$4. **STANDING ROOM \$2.** **ADMISSIONS \$1.** **COFFEE \$1.** **ENTRANCE GALLERY 20 CENTS.** **Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 8 1/2 o'clock.**

**MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON**, the great artiste of the modern stage.

**FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18TH,** will be presented for the first time before a select audience, the new and interesting acts, entitled **"ESTHETIC THE JEWES."**

**Esthetic the Jewes**, Miss Charlotte Thompson.

To conclude with the farce of the **PEASANT NEIGHBOR**.

**Christopher Strand**, Harry Weaver.

**WOOD'S THEATER.** Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

**BURFORD & FLYNN**, Managers; **E. BAUER**, Trustee; **C. G. GRIGSON**, Stage Manager; **E. BAUER**, Trustee; **PRICES OF ADMISSION**—Dress Circle and Parquette \$6; Standing Room \$2.

**Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.**

**With night of the engagement of Miss Marion Vincent, the most popular actress of the day.**

**Benefit of Miss Marion Vincent, who will appear in two great characters, and Mr. Eliza Vincent will also appear in two characters.**

**Mr. Alfred Stewart will sing several of his popular songs.**

**ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18TH, WILL BE PRESENTED THE DRAMA OF "THE IRISHMAN'S HEART."**

**Dance La Petit Alou.**

**To conclude with the farce of the OBJECT OF INTEREST.**

**Grand Matines to-morrow afternoon.**

**DANCING SCHOOL.**

**I WILL OPEN MY DANCING SCHOOL** on Thursday, Octo 1st, at OFF DEL,  
from all the old and new, and the rich,  
from the citizens of Louisville. I will  
insure at the Hall each  
evening, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock.  
Professor CHAS. SAYER.

**ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.**

**On Jefferson, bet. First and Second sts.,**

**Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.**

**IS OPEN FOR**

**Balls, Parties, Public Meetings, &c.**

**For terms see JOHN B. HINKLE, at the Hall.**

**For Paducah, Cairo, Memphis and all way Lander.**

**The sidewheeler steamship NOVELTY, Captain Jenkins, will leave for Cairo, Mo., on the 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M. on my way.**

**For freight or passage call or write to B. J. CAPREY, Agent, 137 Wall st.**

**For Paducah, Cairo, Hickman and Memphis.**

**The new light draught steamer NOVELTY, Captain Allen, will leave for Cairo, Mo., this DAY, the 18th, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Paducah.**

**For freight or passage, h. w. first class accommodations, apply on board to COOPER, PATTON & CO., Agents, 135 and 145 Fourth street,**

**CORDELIA, 135 and 145 Fourth street, and**

**For Evansville and Henderson.**

**The light draught steamer CORDELIA, Capt. Jenkins, will leave for Cairo, Mo., on the 18th, at 5 o'clock A. M. on my way.**

**For freight or passage call or write to B. J. CAPREY, Agent, 137 Wall st.**

**For Green River and Bowling Green.**

**The fine steamer CORDELIA ANN, McNeely, will leave for Cairo, Mo., on the 18th, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Paducah.**

**For freight or passage call or write to B. J. CAPREY, Agent, 137 Wall st.**

**LOW WATER ARRANGEMENT.**

**LOUISVILLE AND EVANSTVILLE**

**U. S. MAIL BOATS.**

**Leave Daily (Sundays excepted) 5 P. M.**

**For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson and all intermediate Landings.**

**The new and light draught steamers**

**COLOSSUS, DELAWARE and MERCURY,**

**Will run daily low water, in place of the Grey Eagle and McCollum.**

**NOTICE.**

**All freight and passenger boats at the Porters wharf before 8 o'clock A. M., so the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstances.**

**For freight or passage call or write to B. J. CAPREY, Agent, 137 Wall st.**

**REGULAR MONDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Monday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR MONDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Monday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR MONDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Monday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The elegant light draught steamer**

**JOHN BROWN, Capt. Marratta, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR MONDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Monday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

**REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.**

**For Memphis, Cairo and all way Landings.**

**The light passenger steamer**

**MARY ANN, Capt. Wm. G. Morris, will leave every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Cairo with the**

**regular high water prises.**

<

